

Amendment to the Claims:

1. (Previously Presented) A method of screening for a substance or first gene that affects activity or effect of a second gene, or activity or effect of a treatment, or activity or effect of a physiological function or behaviour, on a fish, the method comprising:

providing, as model fish for screening, (i) fish transgenic for the second gene, wherein the second gene is under regulatory control of a specific promoter and expression of the second gene within the fish affects an aspect of behaviour or physiology of the fish, or (ii) fish subject to said treatment, wherein the treatment affects an aspect of behaviour or physiology of the fish;

mutating said model fish to provide a genetically mutated fish or treating said model fish with a test substance to provide treated fish;

comparing an aspect of behaviour or physiology of mutated fish or treated fish with that aspect of behaviour or physiology of model fish in order to identify any mutated fish or treated fish with altered behaviour or physiology compared with model fish;

thereby to identify a test substance that affects activity or effect of the second gene or activity or effect of said treatment, or, by identifying a genetic difference between model fish and mutated fish with such altered behaviour or physiology to identify a first gene that affects activity or effect of the second gene or activity or effect of said treatment;

wherein the mutated fish or treated fish, and model fish, are subject to two opposing stimuli, and the aspect of behaviour or physiology of the mutated fish or treated fish subject to the two opposing stimuli is compared with the aspect of behaviour or physiology of model fish subject to the two opposing stimuli.

2. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein either or both of the two opposing stimuli are selected from any combination of the members of the group consisting of: a visual stimulus, light stimulation, optomotor stimuli, an audible startle stimulus, discrete changes in temperature, a temperature gradient, food, at least one aversive substance, at least one attractive or additive substance, physical aversion, and a threatening shape.

3. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1- wherein fish are habituated to

an addictive substance, and one of the two opposing stimuli is provided by a source of the addictive substance to the fish.

4. (Original) A method according to claim 3 wherein the addictive substance is nicotine.
5. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein one of the two opposing stimuli is provided by a temperature gradient in water inhabited by the fish.
6. (Original) A method according to claim 5 wherein the temperature gradient is from 24°C to 40°C.
7. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein one of the two opposing stimuli is provided by an inducer of the optomotor response.
8. (Original) A method according to claim 7 wherein the inducer is moving stripes.
9. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1 comprising treating fish with at least two substances, at least one of which is a test substance, and comparing the effect of the at least two substances in combination, whether simultaneously or sequentially applied, on the aspect of behaviour or physiology of treated fish with the effect of at least one of the two or more substances when applied individually or alone.
10. (Original) A method according to claim 9 wherein treated fish are transgenic and/or mutated.
11. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1-comprising providing fish transgenic for the second gene, wherein the second gene is under regulatory control of at least one of an inducible promoter and a and tissue-specific promoter.
12. (Original) A method according to claim 11 wherein the promoter directs eye-specific expression.
13. (Original) A method according to claim 11 wherein the promoter directs ear-specific expression.

14. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1-comprising determining auditory function of the fish.
15. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1-comprising determining visual function of the fish.
16. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1-comprising determination of pigmentation of the fish.
17. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1-further comprising formulating a substance that affects activity or effect of said second gene, or activity or effect of said treatment, into a composition comprising at least one additional component.
18. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1-comprising identifying said first gene.
19. (Original) A method according to claim 18 further comprising screening for a test compound that affects activity of the first gene.
20. (Original) A method according to claim 18 further comprising screening for a test compound that interacts with a protein encoded by the first gene.
21. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 19 further comprising formulating into a composition a test compound that affects activity of the first gene and at least one additional component.
22. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1-comprising treating fish with a substance dissolved in a solvent, wherein the solvent is dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO), methanol or ethanol.
23. (Canceled)
24. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 22 wherein the substance is dissolved in DMSO and is added to water inhabited by the fish to give a final concentration

of DMSO of 1% or less.

25. (Previously Presented) A method of screening for an optimum combination of two substances, drugs, genes or drug targets that affect activity or effect of a gene of interest, or activity or effect of a treatment, or activity or effect of a physiological function or behaviour, on a fish, the method comprising:

providing, as model fish for screening, (i) fish transgenic for the gene of interest, wherein the gene of interest is under regulatory control of a specific promoter and expression of the gene of interest within the fish affects an aspect of behaviour or physiology of the fish, or (ii) fish subject to said treatment, wherein the treatment affects an aspect of behaviour or physiology of the fish;

said model fish to at least one of the steps of: (i) mutation to provide genetically mutated fish with two mutations and (ii) treatment with a test substance or two test substances to provide treated fish;

comparing an aspect of behaviour or physiology of mutated fish or treated fish with that aspect of behaviour or physiology of model fish in order to identify any mutated fish or treated fish with altered behaviour or physiology compared with model fish;

thereby to identify a combination of two substances, drugs, genes or drug targets that affects activity or effect of the gene of interest or activity or effect of said treatment, or, by identifying a genetic difference between model fish and mutated fish with such altered behaviour or physiology to identify a gene or combination of genes that affects activity or effect of the gene of interest or activity or effect of said treatment.

26. (Original) A method according to claim 25 wherein a first substance or drug is administered at an equal concentration in multiple wells, and to each individual well a further substance or drug is added, and the effect of each substance or drug in various combinations is compared to determine the optimum combination.

27. (Original) A method according to claim 26 wherein the effect of each further substance or drug in various combinations is compared to determine deleterious combinations.

28. (Original) A method according to claim 25 comprising determining the optimum

combination of two potential drug targets, by comparing the effect of mutations or genetic alterations in various combinations.

29. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 25 comprising testing combinations of at least 3, substances, drugs, genes or drug targets.

30. (Previously Presented) A method of determining whether at least two substances, drugs, genes or drug targets that affect activity or effect of a gene of interest, or activity or effect of a treatment, or activity or effect of a physiological function or behaviour, on a fish, have an additive or synergistic effect when present simultaneously, the method comprising:

providing, as model fish for screening, (i) fish transgenic for the gene of interest, wherein the gene of interest is under regulatory control of a specific promoter and expression of the gene of interest within the fish affects an aspect of behaviour or physiology of the fish, or (ii) fish subject to said treatment, wherein the treatment affects an aspect of behaviour or physiology of the fish;

subjecting said model fish to at least one of the steps of: (i) mutation to provide genetically mutated fish with two mutations and (ii) treatment with a test substance or two test substances to provide treated fish;

comparing an aspect of behaviour or physiology of mutated fish or treated fish with that aspect of behaviour or physiology of model fish in order to identify any mutated fish or treated fish with altered behaviour or physiology compared with model fish wherein a comparison is made between application of at least one of mutations and test substances individually and in combination;

thereby to determine whether a combination of at least one of (i) one or two substances, drugs, genes or drug targets that affects activity or effect of the gene of interest or activity or effect of said treatment, and (ii) one or two genetic differences between model fish and mutated fish with such altered behaviour or physiology has an additive or synergistic effect.

31. (Original) A method according to claim 30 comprising administering two substances or drugs separately and in combination.

32. (Original) A method according to claim 31 wherein the effects of two substances or

drugs both separately and in combination are assayed at a range of possible combinations from their respective dose-response curves when given in isolation.

33. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 31-wherein the effect when given in combination is compared to see whether it is greater than the summation of the effect of the two substances or drugs at the same concentration given separately.

34. (Original) A method according to claim 30 comprising determining the additive or synergistic effect of two or more potential drug targets, by comparing the effect of mutations or genetic alterations in various combinations.

35. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 30-comprising testing combinations of at least 3, substances, drugs, genes or drug targets.

36. (Currently amended) A method of identifying a substance substances, drug, gene or drug target that lessens an otherwise deleterious effect or side effect of a substance of interest, drug of interest, gene of interest or drug target of interest, the method comprising:

providing, as model fish for screening, (i) fish transgenic for the gene of interest, wherein the gene of interest is under regulatory control of a specific promoter and expression of the gene of interest within the fish affects an aspect of behaviour or physiology of the fish, or (ii) fish subjected to treatment with said substance of interest, wherein the treatment affects an aspect of behaviour or physiology of the fish;

subjecting said model fish to at least one of the steps of: (i) mutation to provide genetically mutated fish with at least one mutation and (ii) treatment with one or more two test substances to provide treated fish;

comparing an aspect of behaviour or physiology of mutated fish or treated fish with that aspect of behaviour or physiology of model fish in order to identify any mutated fish or treated fish with altered behaviour or physiology compared with model fish; wherein comparison is optionally made between application of at least one of mutations and test substances individually and in combination;

thereby to determine whether a substance, drug, gene or drug target affects activity or effect of the substance of interest, drug of interest, gene of interest or drug target of interest whereby a substance that lessens said otherwise deleterious effect or side effect is identified.

37. (Currently amended) A method according to claim 36 wherein said substance of interest, drug of interest, gene of interest or drug target of interest, has a beneficial effect, but also a negative effect in isolation, whereas in combination with the test substances, the negative effect is lessened.

38. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 36 wherein the effect is assayed in multiwell format with a range of possible ameliorating test substances or genetic mutations.

39. (Currently amended) A method according to claim 35 † wherein a gene or mutation is identified for a patient population which is more likely to respond to a particular substance or drug, or which is less likely to respond to a particular substance or drug, or which may demonstrate a negative side effect when administered a particular substance or drug.

40. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 39 wherein the effect of a particular mutation or polymorphism on the efficacy or side effect profile of a test substance or genetic mutation is compared with wild type response.

41. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 40 wherein the effect is assayed in a medium or high throughput fashion in zebrafish to identify such possible polymorphisms or genetic factors resulting in variations in drug responsiveness.

42. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 41 wherein one or more genetic factors identified in zebrafish are used to identify corresponding human genetic factors.